

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Partly cloudy and cooler to-day and to-  
morrow; fresh west winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 70; lowest, 57.  
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

# MINERS STRIKE DESPITE INJUNCTION BY U. S.; COURT TO PROTECT ALL WHO WISH TO WORK; TROOPS DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT FIELDS; HOUSE SOLICITS BACKS STAND OF PRESIDENT

## JUSTICE WEEKS AND GRAND JURY MEET IN SECRET

Mystery in Confab With  
Swann by Probers of Hy-  
lan Interboro Charge.

## STARTS QUESTION FLOOD

"Overshadowing Crime" Hint  
Is Given, but Men Who  
Know Keep Silent.

Persons fond of mysteries found one that stumped them in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday. Why did members of the Extraordinary Grand Jury with which District Attorney Swann has been at odds over the investigation of the Mayor's Interboro strike conspiracy charges ask Mr. Swann if he would testify and waive immunity? What was on the mind of the jury that caused it to consult Justice Bartow S. Weeks in person from which every one but the justice, the jurymen and the District Attorney and his staff were of necessity excluded? What is the nature of the John Doe inquiry which the Grand jury is meditating? Who may be called besides Mr. Swann?

The Justice, the District Attorney and the jury know the answers, but are bound by the law of secrecy which protects the Grand Jury not to reveal them.

The Grand Jury met for the first time in ten days, Gov. Smith having in the meantime denied the request of the foreman, Raymond F. Almira, that a special prosecutor be appointed to help determine whether there had been a crime "overshadowing" the Mayor's charges of conspiracy. Before the session started some of the members approached Mr. Swann with his chief assistant, Alfred J. Talley.

One of the jurors asked Mr. Swann if he would be a witness in a John Doe investigation of a certain crime. He replied: "Do you mean the 'overshadowing crime'?" The answer was, "Yes."

Inquire First as Individuals.  
The District Attorney then inquired if the questioners were speaking as the Grand Jury or as individuals. They replied, "As individuals," and asked him whether he would waive immunity. He declined to do so.

He then asked the question: "Will you answer a question like that unless it is asked by the Grand Jury?" Foreman Almira then asked the question and the jury was closed.

A few minutes later the Grand Jury, headed by Mr. Almira, went to the courtroom. The trial room, while his associates waited there Mr. Almira entered Justice Weeks' chambers. After ten minutes Mr. Swann and Mr. Talley followed him. The talk with the Justice lasted an hour. Then the Grand jury went to luncheon, with instructions to return at 2:30 P. M.

At 3 o'clock, when the Justice took seat in the trial room, there were eight members of the Grand Jury. Mr. Swann, four assistants—Alfred J. Talley, Alexander I. Rourke, Robert M. Johnson and William C. Vetter, clerk of the court—were present. The Justice was accompanied by a few villagers. Justice Weeks presided.

The Grand Jury has requested certain information from the court in regard to the conduct of their business, and this is a private session of the Grand Jury. All those other than members of the Grand Jury, the Grand Jurymen and the District Attorney and his staff will leave the courtroom. Mr. Swann turned to the bench, saying: "If your Honor please, I believe the Grand Jury has fled into open air."

Heavy Silence After Confab.  
So everybody not entitled to attend a Grand Jury meeting walked out, including the Supreme Court Justices, the Justices and William Penny, clerk of the court. Once more the public record is blank. The secret session lasted a hour and a half. Nothing could be ascertained at the close except that the Grand Jury would meet again on Monday.

Justice Weeks explained that the court had taken a recess as soon as the room was cleared, and that the further proceedings were a private Grand Jury matter. He said the Grand Jury had been instructed on the law in a way that it was investigating and he could not legally expose anything the jury had said.

"What is the Grand Jury investigating now—anarchy, the price of milk or a railway strike?" the Justice was asked—each of these questions having been entrusted to the jury. Justice Weeks smiled and said: "I believe they are investigating all three."

## BRITISH TREATY WITH JAPAN MAY NOT BE RENEWED

Paris Hears England Is  
Jealous of Tokio Invasion  
in Far East Trade.

## AUSTRALIA, TOO, OBJECTS

Explains Admiral Jellicoe's  
Plan of Sending Bigger  
Fleet to the Pacific.

By LAURENCE HILLS.  
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.  
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PARIS, Oct. 31.—It would cause great surprise in the American mission here if Japan succeeded in renewing the Anglo-Japanese agreement, which is about to expire. Reports that have reached Paris that Japan is about to begin negotiations to this end are not doubted, but certain British diplomats apparently have let it be known that it is not the intention of Great Britain to renew the pact.

One reason for this is that the Anglo-Japanese agreement is conceded to be absolutely contrary to the spirit underlying the League of Nations, which the British are taking a leading part in promoting; another is that since the war Japanese ships have been driving British carriers rapidly from the seas in the Far East, the British now seeing in Japan a dangerous commercial rival.

Premier Hughes' of Australia, it is also said, gave notice when he was here that a renewal of the agreement would result in the permanent estrangement of Australia.

Refusal by Great Britain to continue the agreement is believed to explain the recent report made by Admiral Jellicoe that a larger British naval concentration in Far Eastern waters is necessary under the Japanese-British partnership.

The renewal of the Anglo-Japanese agreement has been regarded as a matter of the highest importance by Japan. The papers in Honolulu from their Tokyo correspondents said that the Imperial Government, following the ratification of the peace treaty, would press for the renewal of the agreement with Great Britain.

The people of Australia and New Zealand have never liked the pact. An evidence of their feeling in the matter was shown by their insistence that Japan should not be given a mandate for any of the islands, former possessions of Germany, that lie south of the equator.

The report by Admiral Jellicoe that Japan would not be given a mandate for any of the islands, former possessions of Germany, that lie south of the equator, was a definite time for the political and military evacuation of Shanghai is believed to be one of the steps the Mikado's Government was prepared to take to secure the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese agreement.

## GREEKS CALL ATTACK START OF TURK WAR

Kemal Pasha's Forces Re-  
pulsed in Asia Minor Skirmish.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun  
from the London Times Service.  
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ATHENS, Oct. 31.—Commenting on a reported attack in Asia Minor on the Greek lines by Kemal Pasha's irregulars the Athens press considers the attack as an unofficial declaration of war by Turkey.

The newspapers recommended urgent military measures, expressing confidence in the Greek army if given a free hand in the occupied area.

COIN CRISIS ENDS IN PARIS.  
Five Speculators in Small Change  
Are Arrested.

By the Associated Press.  
PARIS, Oct. 30 (delayed).—With the arrest of five speculators in silver coin the small change crisis in Paris seems to have passed. The police locked up five men who were found purchasing silver coins from street car and auto bus conductors, waiters and other persons. The trail led to a bank where the silver was melted. One silver bar weighing fifty pounds, still bearing the marks of one and two franc pieces, was found.

The Minister of Finance has opened a bureau for distributing nickels. The bureau was crowded with persons desiring small change.

Italy Demobilizes Rapidly.  
ROME, Oct. 30 (delayed).—Premier Nitti announced to-day that during the last two months Italy had demobilized more than 1,900,000 men.

## Judge Well Known to Labor Lawbreakers

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—Judge Albert B. Anderson, who granted the injunction in favor of the United States against the United Mine Workers in Indianapolis to-day, has long been a figure on the Middle Western bench. He has a reputation for rigorous dealings with labor lawbreakers. He has been seventeen years in his present place. Judge Anderson presided at the trial of the famous cases of conspiracy to dynamite, following the conviction of the McNamara brothers here. He presided at the trial of both the Terre Haute and the Indianapolis wholesale election fraud cases, and at the trial of the libel suit by Theodore Roosevelt against the Indianapolis News.

## BRITAIN PAYING LEAGUE UPKEEP

American Members of Body  
Draw Their Compensation  
From London.

## MUCH MYSTERY IN MOVE

Large Part of Outlay for Labor  
Conference Also Borne  
by Monarchy.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.  
Copyright, 1919, all rights reserved.  
PARIS, Oct. 31.—Harrington Gilchrist, who appears to represent American members of the League of Nations secretariat, despite the fact the United States has not yet accepted the covenant, has arrived here from London to work with the American Peace Commission.

Part of his work consists of giving matter to the foreign press regarding the international labor conference in Washington; but he is also acting as liaison officer between the Peace Commission and Sir Eric Drummond, Chief Secretary to the League of Nations, who has arrived here to arrange for the first meeting of the league council.

The arrival of Mr. Gilchrist has provoked some surprise, as recently several Americans who had been connected with the league received orders to sail immediately to America. This is believed due to the present status of the treaty in the United States Senate.

There is a good deal of mystery as to the appropriation of \$150,000 by the British Government, which thus far has borne all expenses of organization work. All Americans engaged in this work have been under orders to leave the country, and were requested to say as little as possible about their work.

In addition to paying the league expenses Great Britain is paying to information here, is paying a large part of the expenses of the Washington labor conference, having made a special appropriation when Congress refused to do so on the ground the treaty had not been ratified.

## GEORGIANS HOLD UP ARMENIA'S MEDICINES

## Action Looks as if Turks Are Behind Plans.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun  
from the London Times Service.  
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CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.—Not content with preventing the transportation into Armenia of war material, the Georgian Government is holding up consignments of medical supplies and clothing purchased by Armenian representatives in Paris, which are urgently needed, as great distress prevails throughout the country. The greater part of these supplies was last reported to be at Batumi, pending the receipt of Georgian permission for it to be forwarded by railroad, and according to all available information it is likely to remain there unless the Powers decide to bring the necessary pressure on the Georgian republic.

The Georgian blockade of Armenia, which aims at starving the country, besides preventing it from obtaining the necessary arms and munitions, confirms the belief held in many quarters here that there is an understanding between Georgian and Turkish nationalists.

## TROOPS ARRIVE AT BREIT.

U. S. Contingent of 5,000 to Go to  
Coblenz.  
RUSS, Oct. 31.—The transport President arrived to-day from New York with 5,000 American troops for the Army of Occupation on board. It is expected the first trainload of troops from the transport will leave here at 8 o'clock to-night for Coblenz, and another train will be dispatched daily for the next four or five days.

It is understood here that the troops are needed at Coblenz to guard American property, which has been sold but not yet delivered.

## VOTES 266-0 TO OFFER SUPPORT IN STRIKE CRISIS

Thomas Senate Resolution  
Upheld by Every Rep-  
resentative.

## LEWIS WITHOUT A FRIEND

Madden Says President for  
First Time Displayed Cour-  
age for the People.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Congress virtually to a man stands back of the Executive departments in their efforts to enforce law and order and protect the public interest in the coal miners' strike.

This assurance was sent to President Wilson to-day when the House by a unanimous vote of 266 adopted the resolution of Senator Thomas (Cal.), approved by the Senate yesterday, which pledges the country's and unqualified support of Congress to the Government in upholding the majesty of the law and in averting suffering and distress throughout the country that would follow a strike.

The House vote was taken by a roll call, with several Representatives who hold union cards voting in favor of it. The leaders of both parties in an hour's debate joined in vigorously denouncing the union officials for calling the strike. Not one Representative rose to defend the action of John L. Lewis, head of the miners, in calling the strike.

Reply to Lewis Excluded.  
The House was so hostile to the miners that it excluded from the Congressional Record a statement of Lewis in reply to President Wilson's appeal for the rescinding of the strike order.

Representative Rucker (Mo.) said such "vile calumny upon the President should not be placed in the Record."

"Such men as that man Lewis are responsible for the condition that confronts us to-day," Rucker continued. "and I hope that the legal department of this nation will be able to haul him into a court of justice where he will be dealt with as his crime requires him to be dealt with."

Republican Leader Mondell (Wyo.) called up the resolution, and with Representatives Madden, Cannon and King (Ill.), Longworth (Ohio), Rucker (Mo.), Platt (N. Y.), Wood (Ind.), Kitchin (N. C.), Clark (Mo.), Garrett (Tenn.) and Connors (Tex.) urged the adoption of the resolution.

"The Congress of the United States stands united in its determination to uphold the constitution and the authority of the law in the enforcement of law and order," Mr. Mondell said.

Representative Clark said the time had come for the public to rise up and protect its interests, organizing if necessary.

There are three parties to all these controversies," Mr. Clark said. "the capitalists, the labor unions and the consumers. There are about 4,000,000 laboring union men, and I understand it, I have helped them since I have been here in every reasonable and legitimate thing they asked and I am going to continue it to the end."

Consumers Will Control.  
"The laborer is worthy of his hire. Capital is entitled to a fair return on its investment. The consumers are entitled to be justly treated, not to be gouged or imposed upon or abused by anybody. The capitalists are organized. The laboring men are organized, but the consumers are not organized. But they can be organized. They can exercise supreme power in this land. They are beginning to be afraid that they are going to be ground between the two millstones."

"The American people have reached the conclusion that the time is here when a few men in any walk of life shall not longer dictate the policy of the Government," said Representative Madden. "And they are not going to submit quietly to any determination on the part of any organization, no matter what it is, to declare against the interests of the whole American people."

"Both great political parties from time to time have exhibited a great desire to command the vote of people who are not judges, are not loyal," said Representative Cannon. "That applies to some of the leaders who called this strike; it does not apply to the great mass of the people who labor."

Magistrate House Stricken.  
Magistrate Frederick B. House collapsed yesterday while hearing cases in Traffic Court and was taken to his home, 413 West 144th street, where Dr. J. H. Storer attended him.

The attack was the sixth he has suffered during the year, and is attributed by Dr. Storer to nervous breakdown from overwork. Magistrate House has been hearing about 150 cases a day. Chief Magistrate McAdoo took over his duties.

## NEARLY 500,000 MINERS GO OUT, DEFYING COURT

Injunction Restrains Lead-  
ers and Ties Up \$15,000-  
000 Strike Fund.

## UNION WILL FIGHT BACK

Lewis Asserts Order Is Viola-  
tion of Constitution and  
Engages Counsel.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Sun.  
INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 31.—Almost a half million coal miners struck at midnight, in spite of a Federal court injunction issued to-day. The history making move of the United States Government in aligning itself as plaintiff in a judicial action to limit the right to strike when it comes in collision with the general welfare and the particular contractual and financial interests of the Government admittedly did not forestall the strike itself.

The Administration believes that by severing the head and cutting the nerve channels of the strike organization it can beat the strike. It will protect every man who wants to work. It believes that deprived of their shrewd and powerful national officers and oppressed by the growing weight of public opinion they will go back to work.

Though to-day's order only temporarily restrained the union officials from aiding the strike they have called in any way or from using their \$15,000,000 fund, the bill of the Government announced that when this temporary order is returnable, on Saturday, November 8, the Attorney General, in behalf of the United States, will ask the court to compel the United Mine Workers actually to withdraw the strike order, which the Government contends is illegal.

Leaders Are Isolated.  
Thus is revealed what President Wilson meant when he called the strike a crime. The proceeding was characterized as unprecedented in the labor litigation.

The national headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America is isolated to-night by the restraining order in Judge Anderson's United States court to-day from every strike activity. Every line of communication between it and the mine fields is under surveillance.

But in this drastic action it is recognized that the Government has precipitated the crisis of both trade unionism and radicalism in the United States. So confident is the Government that it can meet such a crisis, however, that it is frankly preparing for a long and bitter fight in which the public will be called upon to bear its share of both the hardship and the bitterness.

John L. Lewis, acting president of the United Mine Workers, made clear the issue when he said to-day: "I regard the issuance of this injunction as the most sweeping abrogation of the rights of citizens guaranteed under the Constitution and defined by statutory law that has ever been issued by any Federal court."

This instrument will not avert the strike of bituminous mine workers and will not settle the strike after it occurs. The injunction only complicates to a further degree the problem involved in an adjustment of the controversy.

Harry Warrum of Indianapolis has been retained by the United Mine Workers as special counsel to fight the injunction when the miners have their day in court. The vital importance of the legal phase of the fight is shown by their announced determination to reinforce Mr. Warrum with men of national prominence.

William G. McAdoo, Edward F. Dunne, formerly Governor of Illinois, and Alton B. Parker are the men mentioned for the task to-night.

Orders Strike to Go On.  
Meanwhile from 70 to 80 per cent. of the coal production of the country will be shut off. The injunction failed even to forestall Lewis' final appeal.

## Regular Battalion Reaches West Virginia

Wood Has 10,000 Men Ready for Illinois

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 31.—A battalion of Regulars under command of Col. W. H. Harrell arrived here to-night from Camp Taylor, Ky., for strike duty in the West Virginia coal fields. The first train pulled in at 6 o'clock and the second an hour and a quarter later. It was announced that Col. Harrell would at once proceed to Charleston with the machine gun company and establish headquarters there.

No troops were allowed to leave the cars upon their arrival here and Major Charles L. Coulter, intelligence officer, said they would remain in Huntington until the receipt of further orders from Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Central Department.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 31.—Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Central Department, U. S. A., who ordered troops last night into the West Virginia fields, conferred here to-night with State officials regarding disposition of troops if it became necessary to send armed forces to the mines. Approximately 10,000 Regulars, under direction of the Central Department, were reported ready for duty on six hours notice.

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DENVER, Oct. 31.—Three companies of State troops mobilized at Golden to-night were ordered to proceed immediately to the coal fields at Frederick, Col. They are to entrain at 11 o'clock. Troops mobilized at Trinidad will proceed to the southern coal fields to-morrow, it was announced at the capitol.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 31.—Major-Gen. E. M. Lewis, it was announced here to-night, has ordered three companies of Federal troops to Knoxville to be ready to enter the coal fields of east Tennessee or eastern Kentucky in event trouble arises following the strike of the soft coal miners. The men are to be sent from Camp Gordon.

## GOMPERS SEES ILLINOIS STRIKE INJUNCTION EVIL LEADER DEFIANT

Labor Chief, in Statement, De-  
fends Miners, Attacks  
Owners.

Declares Operators Arbitrarily  
Cut Production to Inflate  
Quotations.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—After a meeting with Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer, in which they protested against the issuance of an injunction against the soft coal miners by the United States Court in Indianapolis to-day, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Vice-President Will and Frank Morrison, secretary, issued a statement, which included this sentence in its closing paragraph:

"This injunction can only result in creating new and more disturbing issues which may not be confined solely to the miners. The full statement reads:

"Throughout the period of the war and during the nation's time of stress the miners of America labored patiently, patriotically and ardently in order that the principles of freedom and democracy might triumph over the forces of arbitrary authority, dictatorship and despotism."

"When armed hostilities ceased last November the miners found themselves in the paradoxical position where their intensive labor was being used to further enrich the owners of coal mines and merchants dealing in coal by the immediate reduction of the mining of the coal. Of course the mine owners readily conceived that an overabundance of mined coal would seriously disturb the high prices of coal and endanger their large margin of profit."

"On the other hand the miners found that with the constantly rising cost of necessities of life and with their income reduced over 50 per cent. because of idleness they had reached the limit of human endurance. Orderly and improved processes were invoked to negotiate a new understanding with the mine owners and which would enable the miners to work at least five days during each week throughout the entire year and allow them a wage sufficient to enable them to live in decency and free from many of the pressing uncertainties of life."

Accuses Mine Owners.  
"In attempting to negotiate this new understanding and relation the miners found that their plea for continuous employment would destroy the mine owners' arrangement to curtail the mining of coal so as to continue exploiting the public with high and exorbitant prices."

"The mine owners very clearly met the issue by appearing willing and anxious to negotiate, but only if the miners would first throw aside the only power at their command to gain a respectful hearing and fair consideration—the decision to strike whenever it was demonstrated fair dealings did not prevail."

"We are now faced with a coal strike in creating new and more disturbing issues which may not be confined solely to the miners. The full statement reads:

"Throughout the period of the war and during the nation's time of stress the miners of America labored patiently, patriotically and ardently in order that the principles of freedom and democracy might triumph over the forces of arbitrary authority, dictatorship and despotism."

## Strike Sure to Fail, Says Palmer; Can't Be Won Without Direction.

## MINERS' OFFICERS TIED

Injunction Doesn't Affect  
Call of Walkout, but  
Union Heads' Acts.

## TROOPS ARE REINFORCED

Rail Brotherhoods to Make No  
Move Now—Garfield Is-  
sues His Orders.

Special Despatch to The Sun.  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The Government is fully prepared to meet any situation that may arise over the coal strike called in the bituminous fields of the country and which became effective at midnight.

Attorney-General Palmer, who is directing the Government's campaign to protect the American people from catastrophe, believes the power of the law as expressed through the courts will be sufficient to meet the crisis. This is taken to mean that the injunction will not affect the strike call, because the call was already issued, but it will prevent direction of the strike by the mine leaders, leaving it to the men individually to quit or remain at work. He made it plain also that Federal authority was not using the expedient of government by injunction, citing the extraordinary circumstances as differentiating the strike from any other.

Day's Developments in Strike.  
The most significant developments in the situation were:

Reaffirmation of the Government's determination to prevent violation of the law by making the strike effective.

Issuance of an order restoring maximum prices on bituminous coal.

Issuance of an order restoring war time priorities on coal distribution.

Sending of reinforcements to Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, in command of the Central Department, which covers many of the coal fields. Gen. Wood is in immediate charge of the strike situation at Gary, Ind.

Gen. Bullard took command of the Eastern Department, covering coal fields of the Eastern region.

Submission of an offer to the Attorney-General by the Railroad Brotherhoods to use their good offices for a peaceable and orderly adjustment.

Later decision by the brotherhoods to make no move at this time.

Completion of army plans to handle any eventuality and discussion of the advisability of reassembling as far as possible the railroad units of the expeditionary forces who operated the American railroads in France.

Protest lodged with Attorney-General Palmer by the heads of the American Federation of Labor against the using of the power of injunction.

Recommendation to Congress by Attorney-General Palmer that the Lever act, under which an injunction against strike leaders was secured in Indianapolis to-day, be extended for a period of six months.

## Fuel Distribution Arranged.

Placing of the fuel distribution in the hands of Railroad Administration representatives in each of the seventeen fuel-producing districts.

Sending of a telegram by fuel Administrator Garfield to each of the seventeen production representatives of the Fuel Administration to hold themselves in readiness for service.

Statement by Mr. Garfield that maximum prices on anthracite would not be restored unless prices showed a tendency to move upward.

Issuance of a statement by President Gompers, Vice-President Will and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor declaring the injunction bogus for ill and that it will create new and more disturbing